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## THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIER TO THE CITY, OR MAILED, FOR \$1.00 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10.00 A YEAR.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga.

General Eastern Agent, J. J. FLYNN.

23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 3, 1887.

**FAIR** INDICATIONS FOR Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m. **WARM**

Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature. For Georgia

and Alabama, fair weather, nearly stationary in southern portion; colder in northern; south-westerly winds shifting to northerly.

The Galveston News says that Senator Brown, of Georgia, is sharpening his knife on the sole of his boot, preparatory to an attack on the state department.

The New Jersey struggle is over, but Abbott is not the winning man. The republicans concentrated upon Mr. Blodgett, a democrat, giving him the necessary forty-one votes.

It will be with regret that the people of Georgia will learn of the illness of Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta. Mr. Walsh has always borne himself so frankly that people everywhere look upon him as a friend.

Imitating the example of Atlanta several cities are organizing driving associations. In Macon the citizens have taken hold of the matter in earnest and an association similar to the one recently organized in Atlanta is assured.

The semi-centennial of Victoria's reign is marked by the liberation of 25,000 prisoners in India, and also by the determination of the government to impose greater political burdens on poor Ireland. Truly it is hard for a nation to be great and just at the same time.

After a long illness Hon. S. S. Cox has returned to his seat in the house. Though suffering and scarcely able to leave his room, he tottered to his desk in time to cast his vote against the dependent pension bill, thus rendering his protest against the attempt to legalize the squandering of \$75,000,000 of the public funds.

Rome is one of the cities of Georgia which has a future before it. Its natural resources are great, and its population has the vim to make the most of them.

The business men of the city have resolved to make the advantages of the city known abroad, which, cannot fail to have good effect.

The existence of Senator Jones, of Florida, has been almost forgotten. His senatorial term expires on the 4th of March. To meet the possibility of an extra session of the senate, Governor Perry, of Florida, has appointed General J. J. Finley to be United States senator, until the legislature, which meets in April, shall fill the vacancy.

The venerable Edmunds, of Vermont, has been shocked beyond measure by Riddleberger's calling chestnut on him in the delivery of one of his senatorial effusions. His dignity has suffered a severe shock, and a few mustard plasters will probably figure in the next senatorial expense list, charged to the account of the senator from Vermont.

The editorial in the Providence Journal on "The Dumps" would be complete if it had by way of illustration a picture of Lord Henry Waterson in one of his free-trade meditations. True, the editorial affords treats of the city dumps, but there are different varieties of dumps, and Lord Henry is the greatest living exponent of a dependently melancholy mind.

Now that Mrs. Druse has been hung the New York public is turning its attention to a murderer who will soon appeal to Governor Hill for executive clemency. The woman is Mary Wileman, who killed her husband by feeding him on poisoned pumpkin pie. It is alleged that she loved another man, and also wanted the \$1,000 insurance on her husband's life. The day for her hanging has not yet been fixed, but it is certain that without executive interference the woman will be hung.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Southern Railway and Steamship association meets in Washington today and that B. W. Wrenn, of the East Tennessee syndicate left the day before as a committee to find out what to do. This sound as if our correspondent got his information from Mr. Wrenn himself. Wrenn appointed himself, and if the newspapers print that the Railway and Steamship association did it, it makes it just as good as he wants for his purposes.

The state of Texas will not wait for the government to obtain an accurate scientific knowledge of the mineral resources, but a geological association, under the auspices of the state, will at once proceed with the work. Of this the Providence R. I. Journal says:

The discoveries of recent years, mostly the result of accident, have made it certain that the south is rich in her mineral deposits, a long unexplored source of wealth. Here and there a few mines are already being worked. But it is a source which is almost in a large way, be brought under control, and the scientific geological surveys have been made. This is a work, it is true, which is not more effective than was his effort to disrupt the democracy of Georgia, the democratic party will find in him a reliable assistant in his new field. The idea of such a man as Chandler, Bontelle, Goff, Pettibone, Jones and Bryant combining to break the

old south is too ridiculous for serious consideration. Most of them have fattened for years through the drip holes of republican rascality, and the simple announcement of the formation of such a cabal is conclusive of some hidden dishonesty of purpose by which they hope to recompense themselves for the loss consequent to an honest administration. Of the prime movers in the scheme some are not only unworthy the association of respectable men, but have become notorious for their dishonesty. Of course the first move toward the execution of their alleged purpose will be a call for funds from the "great and honest republican party," with which to proceed to work. This is the milk in the co-conant, and for every dollar devoted to "the cause," a hundred will slip through the pincered but into the open pockets of the Dogberry politicians.

An Important Decision.

The decision of Judge Emory Speer in the United States district court at Savannah, in the habeas corpus case of Lemuel L. Hoover, is one of more than ordinary interest and importance.

Hoover had been convicted in Chatham superior court of selling liquor without a license. A fine was imposed with the alternative of imprisonment. The defendant refused to pay the fine and sued out a writ of habeas corpus, alleging in his petition that he was illegally restrained of his liberty because he had sold liquor at Montgomery, a suburban resort of Savannah, after the county commissioners had refused him license, said refusal being, in the opinion of the petitioner, illegal, and the statute upon which it was based violative of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, because it gave an arbitrary discretion to the county commissioners to prevent petitioners from engaging in an occupation legalized by the laws of the state, without regard to his personal fitness for the business or the propriety and merit of his application.

Judge Speer allowed the sheriff an opportunity to show cause why the writ should not be issued, and, after hearing the parties, rendered a decision so clear, cogent, and convincing that it must be regarded as a finality.

The court showed by quotations from the decisions of our state supreme court that the powers of the county commissioners, or the ordinary, where there are no commissioners, have always been held to be unlimited, so far as the liquor traffic is concerned. The discretion of the commissioners or the ordinary cannot be reviewed. To bring his case under the jurisdiction of the federal court the petitioner would have to show that the act of the county commissioners had violated the fourteenth amendment, or in other words, abridged his privileges or immunities, or that he had been denied the equal protection of the laws. Perhaps the case most strongly relied upon by him was that of Yick Wo vs. Hopkins, a California case decided in the United States supreme court. This case, however, was not analogous, because it clearly appeared that Yick Wo had been made the victim of discrimination against a particular class of persons, viz: The Chinese. There was no discrimination against his competitors. In Hoover's case the conditions were reversed. The discrimination complained of was against the occupation and not against any class of persons.

The court was of the opinion that when the state decided a particular occupation to be hurtful, it was a political responsibility and ended the matter. The only appeal was to public opinion or the ballot-box. The occupation so placed under the ban was no longer a right, privilege or immunity. In support of this view Judge Speer cited an overwhelming array of authorities. In conclusion he said:

The particular legislation before the court affecting as it does the rural communities of the state, was of supreme necessity and of supreme reasonableness. In incorporated towns and cities the law is presumed to be reasonable, and the municipal officers and their police force. The brutal excesses of ungovernable and dangerous men when inflamed with drink may be readily repressed and the relations of peace and order maintained. A simple, artless and industrious laboring population inflamed and enervated with drink became worthless as laborers. Irresponsible as citizens, unreliable in all the relations of life, and the more vicious, very dangerous to society. It is superfluous to dilate upon facts so well known and which have mainly caused the tremendous wave of public sentiment towards local option. It is historically true that the local option benefit has been accomplished under the operation of this law and that of which it is an amendment by conscientious and fearless county officials who have steadily refused to license dram-shops where there could be no police supervision. I state these things because in considering the reasonableness of the law the court will take cognizance of the history of the times in which it was enacted, and the remedy notwithstanding the great ability and learning with which the application for the writ was urged, I must decline to grant it and it will be so ordered.

It is understood that the case will be appealed to the United States circuit court.

Another Negro Rejected.

Little Billy Chandler and some of his colleagues have come to the conclusion that the way to break up the solid south is to reorganize the union league in this section. This is going back to first principles with a vengeance. Immediately after the war, the union league began its operations in the south on a very large scale. There was not a neighborhood in any southern state but had its union league, and there was not a union league but had its special apostle to preach incendiaryism to the poor simple minded negroes.

The incendiary preaching, as we all know, was not at all popular with the colored people. A young buck here and there may have had a fleeting notion that it was a very fine affair, but the older negroes, almost without exception, but the white apostles of the union league to shame.

From that day to this the republican party has not been particularly fond of the negro. Of course, by means of a series of shams, it has sought to keep the negro vote. It has been in favor of social equality at the south, when it is notorious that there is no social equality at the north, and it has made a great deal of fuss about negro rights, without being willing to give the negro any rights at the north. How many negroes at the north, where the republican party has had almost undisputed control since the war, have been elected or appointed to office? What republican district at the north has ever elected a negro to represent it in congress? How many negroes have ever held seats in any legislature of any northern state?

The truth of the business is, that when

the republican Bill Chandler of the republican party found out that they could not control the negroes of the south by means of the union league, which was well organized, they determined to give the race the cold shoulder in every possible way, and this they have succeeded in doing. Opposition to the negro race is what may be called the "interior policy" of the republican party, and of late no attempt has been made to conceal this policy.

Mr. Cleveland uncovered this scheme by the appointment of Matthews to an office in Washington. The republican senate rejected Matthews on the ground that a negro office-holder appointed by a democratic president is a "monstrosity." Infallibly, the keeper of the republican elephant, admitted that Matthews is a "monstrosity" because he is a democrat. A white man may be an independent, a republican or a democrat and excite no remark, but a northern negro, who is a democrat, is a "monstrosity." This, of course, settles the hash of the northern negroes, so far as the republican party is concerned. That party wants nothing to do with them, and will prevent, if possible, a democratic president from appointing any of them to office.

This is shown by the treatment of the president's appointment of an independent negro in place of the rejected Matthews. James M. Trotter, of Boston, was appointed, but the senate has rejected him, and the republican majority has thus shown in the most unmistakable manner its opposition to the appointment of respectable negroes to office.

The Union League.

The Union League club has undertaken to split the solid south. The Hon. John E. Bryant is corresponding secretary, and he, together with William E. Chandler, and Greenbay Rum, will furnish the brains if any body will furnish the money to try the experiment. These men will undertake almost any kind of a job for the republican party for money or other thing of value. They have mapped out the mountainous part of the south with the hope that if money is furnished they can conceal a great deal of their work in the valleys and gorges of that section. Every illicit distillery in the sections mapped out has a lively recollection of these ex-revenue officers, and no doubt would be glad to help such a party split the solid south.

This crowd of worthies has played its role in the south. Even were it possible to elect a republican president we see no hope for such cattle. They are the men that made the solid south. They deserve a pension for this, and ought to have it. We apprehend no trouble from such a movement with such leaders, unless they get in some official position down here again and aid in increasing our public debt, which they did successfully in the days when carpetbaggers were the power in the land.

We are willing to split off so much of the solid south as John E. Bryant represents, and, as he is put down as coming from the south, that to satisfy the republicans who gave Greenbay Rum and W. E. Chandler the right to speak about what ought to be done with the south. They must recollect that the plundering days of reconstruction, when they could meet and plot against the south, has passed never to return again. These men had just as well hunt for some other job, but we suppose they are hard pressed and are paid for their resolves. If so they will resolve anything, anywhere, provided there is no danger.

Peace Arguments.

The Universal Peace union appears to be making an effort to influence congress in the matter of appropriations for coast defenses and fortifications. Peace is a good thing for nations as well as individuals, but we should suppose that even a crank of the worst description would admit that a defenseless country is the poorest argument in favor of peace that could be invented. No sane person can believe that a failure on the part of this republic to take precautions that are not only justifiable but necessary would be in the interest of peace.

On the contrary, when people who are fond of war discover that their adversaries are thoroughly prepared to accommodate them, then there is a definite and solid argument in favor of peace. As long as the spirit of liberty exists in the human breast, there will be war against tyranny, and there should be. The era of peace will come when every nation has thrown off the shackles of kings and queens and become free.

There have been many wholesome wars in the history of the world, and there will be others. The greatest peace argument is preparation for war. The genius who invented the submarine torpedo boat that moves under water has rightly named his machine the "Peace-Maker." If, as he claims, no iron vessel, no matter how formidable, can stand against it, he has made a great advance in the direction of universal peace. When war means the annihilation of those who engage in it, then the millennium for which the Universal Peace union is laboring will be ushered in, but not before.

Meanwhile, it ought to be plain even to a lover of peace, that the coast of the United States is in a deplorably exposed condition.

Sound and Patriotic.

Mr. Daniel's speech on the retaliation bill will be indorsed by the country.

The eloquent Virginian made an effective point when he protested against the efforts of certain New England congressmen to turn the whole question of the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters into a local squabble between New England and Canada. As Mr. Daniel forcibly put it, the matter when brought into the federal congress becomes a question between the United States and Great Britain, and the cause of New England at once becomes the cause of all.

This broadly national view is the patriotic view, and it is gratifying to see it so ably championed by southern representatives, for it will be seen that Mr. Clements, of Georgia, made a speech on the same line.

Mr. Daniel's question touching the power of the railroad magnates to call upon an American congress to halt when it is preparing to resent foreign insult and aggression cuts very near to the marrow. The discussion of this business, if it does nothing else, will bring out the fact that the south is just as ready in a just cause to stand by New England now as she was in the revolutionary days that tried men's souls. Dollars and cents and sectional lines have nothing to do with it.

A Washington correspondent says that an "amazing" incident occurred during a snow

storm at the national capital three or four days ago. Senator McPherson and half a dozen members of the house were on a horse car. As it passed down a grade it jumped the track. The driver found it impossible to get the car on again and the senator and congressmen got out in the storm and by exercising their muscles succeeded in getting the car on. No sooner had they done so than the driver whipped up his horses and drove off leaving the distinguished helpers in the snow. All their yelling was vain and they had to stand the storm until the next car appeared and then pay a second time. The correspondent calls this an amusing story but that is because he has a grim idea of what fun is.

FORAKER, of Ohio, has passed the unhappy day of his life. He has concluded to support John Sherman for president. Foraker would do well to start an illicit distillery in a Cincinnati basement. Notoriety in this business is better than the fame of boosting Sherman.

BILLY CHANDLER acts like a man who believes that the Union League is a new thing in the south. On the contrary, the Union League is what made the solid south.

BENSHARDT's manager talking to a New York Herald reporter about the reception of the actress in Rio, said:

Upon the occasion of our last performance, Mme. Bernhardt's benefit, she received a perfect ovation. Speeches were made, the horses were unhitched from the carriage, and the vehicle dragged to the hotel by students, and, in addition, when she wanted to retire to her room the students thrust themselves at full length upon the stairs and formed human steps up to the second floor, insisting that Mme. Bernhardt should walk over their bodies.

In Baltimore a considerable sensation has been created by "Elder Raymond," who claims that he has recently been appointed one of the elect with power to heal the sick, restore the blind to sight and to do other wonderful things by means of faith. He has meetings in a little room where true believers gather and relate their experiences. Elder Raymond had a rather remarkable experience about which he never tires of talking. Once, while in Washington, his health broke down. Like the wonderful one-horse-shay, he went to pieces all at once. His liver was out of order, his kidneys went on a strike, his heart began to fail, and he had never felt so bad in his life. He was so weak that he could not get up, and his body became covered with sores. Then he went into the woods and lay down to die. But death would not respond to his entreaties. He heard the voices and footsteps of invisible beings, and during the time he received some pretty good advice about forgiving enemies, etc., etc. So the elder decided to forgive his enemies, and the heavens opened, exhibiting to his astonished gaze a glorious and lovely picture of the scene on Mount Calvary complete in all its details. He heard a voice this time repeating a verse from the New Testament. Looking up, he saw a bright light held in his hand at the time he found the book was open at the very page whence the verse was taken. Then it was the older received his appointment as one of the elect with power to work miracles on the faith cure plan. Straightway the elder's liver behaved itself, his kidneys went to work, his heart did as it ought to have done, his brain got all right, the ulcers disappeared, and the elder gained thirty pounds in weight.

Mrs. EDMONDS, who was recently the center of a sensation in Washington city, has sailed for Europe.

LITTLE BILLY CHANDLER will find that the Union League will insure the solidity of the south for twenty years to come. We welcome the Union League.

MR. LOWELL has discovered that Chicago is what is called a literary scenter.

Does Brother Waterson understand that silver will take care of itself?

The Governor and the Gamble.

Little Bill is a small urchin in the office of the Providence Telegram.

When he is not engaged in discussing journalism with the editors, he is utilized in varying copy to the office from the reporters at work in various parts of the city.

The other night Bill was sent to the governor's reception with instructions to get the society reorganized. The little fellow's feelings were hurt with indignation. He is an uncompromising Jacksonian democrat, and he felt humiliated in paying even a business visit to the mansion of a republican convention. Standing up, he heard the gates, and was admitted by the liveried servants.

As the boy saw the gay throng passing and repassing in a splendid saloon, with its velvet walls and its inlaid woodwork, he involuntarily resolved upon the political slaughter of all the republicans in the land, as soon as he was big enough to take a hand in it.

The brilliant, aristocratic youngster, bashfully edged his way through the richly attired ladies, the brilliant staff officers, resident in gold lace and glittering steel, and the civil swells. Finally, looking at his stand near a mammoth punch bowl, he felt certain that the society would not naturally gravitate there.

In the meantime, the governor and his wife had caught a glimpse of the small visitor, and the lady expressed a wish that he should be made welcome. Two dazzling colonels of the staff advanced rapidly towards the lad. Little Bill felt that it was all up with him. He was to be butchered as it were, in the heart of the republican camp. A flurry of fash and feathers, a rush of glitter and glare, and two colonels had him by each arm.

How Little Bill got into the presence of the governor he will never be able to tell. He only remembers that a tall gentleman bent over to pat his head, and that a small, stout, middle-aged man, with a smiling face, clasped his ink-pen and told him in a gentle voice that he was glad to welcome him.

Little Bill has a hazy recollection as to how he got away. He has stated in confidence, however, to the other boys that while he must oppose the governor in the next campaign, from a sense of duty, he does not regard him as hopelessly irredeemable. As for the governor's wife, who is the enthroned queen of Little Bill's juvenile heart, and for her sake he has decided, when he grows up and begins his life work, to exempt certain republicans from the wholesale slaughter which he is plotting for the party at large.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

MARQUIS DE FOULON, who recently died in London, was once drawing-room master to prince, now Queen Victoria. He was ninety-two years old.

STEPHEN D. FIELD, a nephew of Cyrus, has an electric motor which allows him to travel at a mile per hour. This ought to place it within the means of every family.

It is said that President Cleveland pays Colonel Lamont \$3,000 out of his own pocket to make the latter's salary \$7,000. The prevailing opinion at Washington is that the general private secretary earns it all.

WILLIAM PINKERTON, the Chicago detective, whose latest piece of work was the capture of the man who murdered Express Messenger Nichols, is a year ago, and stole \$21,000, is a Hercules in build, standing over six feet, and weighing 230 pounds.

ROBERT BROWNING informs an ill-natured critic of his latest book, that he has had "no long an experience of the inability of the human goose to do anything but cackle and hiss, and that no amount of goose criticism will make him lift a heel against what waddles behind him." This is quoted with much glee in Boston.

In an article which he will contribute to the next number of the Forum, on "Mysterious Disappearances," William D. Howells says that many of the persons who so strangely disappear in our large cities, are subjects of a temporary loss of personal identity. It is generally believed that this condition of mental aberration can be produced at a small cost by the judicious blending of stimulating beverages.

## COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Boston Herald: See here, Senator Hear! Here! Richter says Bismarck carried Germany by bulldozing the voters. Isn't here a chance for a senate investigating committee to take a trip abroad this summer and show up the chancellors? Texas doesn't deserve all the fostering care of the government.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: It is doubtful whether President Cleveland will see any fun in Governor Hill's speech where he declared "the democratic majority in New York ranged from 1,000 to 197,000," especially when the former was the vote for Mr. President, and the latter the vote for Lieutenant-Governor Hill, which was 5,000 more than was received by Cleveland for governor on the same ticket.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The public school is one of the most important social factors of the present age. Being the common level on which all classes meet, its influence in the solution of the problems presented by socialism, anarchy, diversity of religion or nationality is almost incalculable. This subject of education is worthy of the profoundest scholarship of the age.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The Salt Lake City News, organ of the Mormon church, is brimming over with joy at the prospects of the effectuation of Edmunds-Tucker bill which will knock the underpinning from the Mormon church. The News claims that the act will only make the Mormon hierarchy stronger. The organ doesn't understand what an effective battering ram that bill will be with American public sentiment back of it.

Des Moines Leader, dem.: In case Cleveland consents to the use of his name for a renomination, there is not a doubt but that New York will in-dorse him in the democratic convention and at the polls. New York is not so popular in its state as Cleveland, nor so popular with the democratic masses and leaders, and not all popular with the mugwump contingent of the east. As against Cleveland the republican party cannot name a presidential candidate who will draw the mugwump vote, and it would be poor management on the part of the democratic party to name a man for president who could not and would not hold the independent republicans.

New Orleans Playmate: Germany, in the present war, which is so severe that an outbreak may occur at any time without forty-eight hours' notice, has ordered Krupp to deliver 400 pieces of field artillery by March 15, and to lay upon any other orders he may have received, no matter what quarter. This is a cold blanket on those other nations which have fallen into the improvident habit of ordering their guns from Krupp. It is impossible not to approve the foresight of Krupp, who has ordered Krupp to establish at Nikolai, and which will consequently some day soon be independent of the world, being fully able to manufacture her steel and her guns within her own territory, from her own material, by the skill of her own workmen, and fully defended by her own forces.

New York World: Wednesday was a red-letter day for the woman suffragists. The governor of Kansas signed a bill passed by the legislature of that state giving the vote to women in municipal elections. On the same day the senate of the state of New York, by the very decided majority of 20 to 9, passed a similar measure. There is no question about the sincerity of the Kansas action, for the bill has become a law there. But the question is that the senate at Albany did not vote in good faith. The legislative corridors, we are informed, swarmed with agreeable women, and the members of the upper house, after a calm review of the situation, concluded to throw the responsibility of defeating the bill on the assembly. If the responsibility had rested with the former body alone, the vote, we regret for the sake of human nature, would have been different. But, having the agreeable women still remain on the ground and the hardihood of the assembly will receive a severe test.

Mr. Grady on the New South.

From the March Century.

The eloquence of Mr. Grady still reverberates throughout the country. The brilliant young journalist turned a pleasant social occasion into a political event. The scene was indeed a notable one. Near President Russell on one side sat the union conqueror of Georgia, on the other stood the young orator from Georgia—the first representative of the south in the senate since the close of the civil war. Mr. Grady had just that sense of anxiety and that necessity for daring which gives the orator his opportunity for failure or for distinguished success. In his many statements of the present relations of the two sections, as he conceived them to be, he staked his standing at home upon the intelligence and patriotism of his own people, and he threw himself fearlessly at the same time upon the generosity and good faith of his northern audience, an audience of hereditarily adherents to ideas once the most inimical to those of his own section. The enthusiastic reception of his sentiments by his northern audience and the warm indorsement of them by his southern fellow citizens, prove that he made no mistake in either direction.

When Mr. Grady heard the New England society cheering his sentiments to the cavalier, and the beaten but not crushed or disheartened confederate soldier who turned his charger into a plow-horse and went to work to create a prosperity more firm and desirable than that which was based upon human slavery, and when he heard from Delmonico's gallery the familiar and inspiring strains of "Dixie," his surprise at the new north may have been quite as great as that of any of his auditors, who were pictured in his own fervent and patriotic oratory.

One of the most striking points in Mr. Grady's speech was his tribute to Lincoln—a tribute which, as coming from a southerner, could surprise no one who has watched the growth of the national feeling of late in our southern states.

All Georgians Should be Proud of It.

From the Ellijah, Ga., Courier.

The rapid growth of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION within the last six years is simply remarkable. From a moderate circulation of less than 10,000 weekly edition its gigantic strides have registered now an increased circulation of 100,000. Last week's issue was a marvel, and shows the magnitude of its progress. The white paper alone cost \$400 and the postage thereon \$150. With such a weekly expense of material, besides the cost of labor, it is a wonder that the paper has not only prospered, but is an evident index to its actual prosperity. The CONSTITUTION is a model of progressive journalism, and ranks in the forefront of the periodicals of the south. It is a paper of substantial and able, and its influence an acknowledged prodigy. It belongs not only to its proprietors, but is the common property of Georgia and the south, and we feel a pardonable pride in its achievements. We say it is our CONSTITUTION, because it is the exponent of our progressiveness, and its brilliant record is a part of our history. Aside from the personal influence of its editors, THE CONSTITUTION is a success as a great newspaper, and its end is not yet.

An Editorial Dismissal.

From the Houston, Tex., Express.

If a line or two appear in the local column saying, "Go to Tom Brown's saloon and take a snifter of his best," it is Tom Brown, not the Express, that is making the appeal. If Jim Jones "lets the finest free lunch in the city," it is Jim Jones who stands responsible for the quality of the lunch afforded.

As the Carver Would Like to Do.

From the Lowell courier.

An authority on the culinary art declares that a duck ought not to stand long after being roasted. Accommodations should be provided so that the bird may sit down when it begins to grow tired.

They Would Fill a Volume.

From the Burlington Free Press.

If the remarks employed by the man who catches his ax in a clothesline were all recorded and indexed, it is computed they would fill a volume twice as large as Worcester's unabridged dictionary.

Since Kelly Came.

From the Somerville Journal.

There are still some people who question whether journalism should be regarded as a profession, and there is no doubt whatever that baseball must be.

Where Howard Had the Bulge on Him.

From the Burlington Free Press.

The price of Wales has engaged quarters for his stay in Ireland at \$500 a day, but he couldn't afford to go to the Montreal carnival.

He Needs to be Born Again.

From the New York Graphic.

A republican journal observes sensibly, "Blaine was not born yesterday." W. heard that any one ever said he was.

## AN INCIDENT OF WAR.

The Headless Rider Who Sat Behind Captain John C. Chesman.

One of the landmarks of the trans-river village of Aberdeen, O., is Captain John C. Chesman, a survivor of the war with Mexico. Some of his adventures in those days are well worth relating, and he is wont to make the stories as laughable as they are instructive. Recently he has been visiting the scenes of his earlier life, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where his presence had the effect of reviving some of the reminiscences of those days. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer inquired of that place what tell the rest of the peculiarities of his younger days was a propensity for stuttering, and when under the excitement of one of the campaigns raised in this country for the Mexican war, he was engaged in the bloody battle of Buena Vista, by a spent ball and partially stunned. When he recovered his full senses he realized that the command to which he belonged had been completely defeated, and that he was surrounded by the enemy. The fellow was making every effort to avoid firing bullets and escape capture, when a bullet came and met him. Catching and mounting the animal, he was galloping over the bodies of dead and dying, when a wounded soldier, wearing the colors of his country, rose on bent knees before him, begging that he would allow him to ride behind him, as he could be left there certain death was so imminent, as he had been shot in the ankle and was unable to walk. Chesman took the crippled soldier on the horse behind him, made the fellow clasp him tightly around the waist and riding directly to the animal, then leaning forward onto the horse's neck to dodge the storm of buzzing bullets, he urged the steed to his fullest speed, while leaping missiles of destruction filled the air with the sound of his hoofs and the roar of the enemy's discharges. On through the jaws of death he passed, until a squad of American troops, several miles distant, overtook him, and he was rescued. In uttering tones called out: "Take this man behind me in your wagon, he needs a surgeon." "Surgeon—h—l!" yelled the officer. "The doctors in Mexico couldn't put a head on that man." Sure enough, while passing through the whirlwind of shell and ball, a bursting shell or flying ball had carried away the man's head, but failed to touch his horse, and with the clutch of death the corpse



## DR. ARMSTRONG

RECEIVES A LETTER FROM BISHOP BECKWITH.

What Contains What He Considers an Unjust Resolution—His Reply—Some Long Letter to What the Bishop Said—A Correspondence That Will be Read With Interest.

A few days ago, when it was reported that Dr. J. G. Armstrong had renounced the ministry, the CONSTITUTION reported called on the doctor for an interview.

Dr. Armstrong declined to say anything for publication, but stated that when his correspondence with the bishop was concluded, the CONSTITUTION would be at liberty to publish it. The following is that correspondence.

It is observed that Dr. Armstrong indignantly repels the insinuation that he is a victim of alcoholism, and announces his preference to be a citizen of Atlanta, rather than to be a priest of the church elsewhere.

Atlanta, Ga., February 19th, 1887.—The Right Rev. John W. Beckwith, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of February 12th, 1887, regarding the ministry of the church was received on Monday, 21st. I could not acknowledge it at once for the reason that you had been accused of public drunkenness in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in the diocese of Georgia, on the 12th and 13th of January, 1887, under section 11 of canon 5 of Title II of the Diocese of Georgia of the General Convention of 1879.

I am sorry to hear that you have been accused of public drunkenness in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in the diocese of Georgia, on the 12th and 13th of January, 1887, under section 11 of canon 5 of Title II of the Diocese of Georgia of the General Convention of 1879.

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however, you, whom I had been taught to call "My Father in God," stood afar off from me.

Your information was correct that I had received a communication advising me that ecclesiastical proceedings against me were again to be instituted. That communication I received as unofficial and "personal," and as originating in, and emanating from, simply the writer's brotherly kindness and sympathy for a character which I had already experientially known him to possess. I did not think, nor do I now think, that the communication and the suggestions that it contained were intended to entrap me, or to be used thereafter to my hurt. Although I had had quite a long experience along a similar line, I did not suspect, nor do I now suspect, that there was any intention in this case to force me along such line. You will remember that before the initiation of the ecclesiastical proceedings against me more than a year ago, and when out of my darkness my heart was crying, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" you, as my "Father in God," counseled me to demand of the church an investigation of the reports affecting my ministerial and moral character. That counsel I accepted, not only as wise, but as the counsel of my bishop, to whose heart I then felt very close, and whose counsel I supposed was given with the feelings of a father. It unquestionably was received by me in the spirit of a child. My sad experience was, when the prosecution in my case brought out before "the court" the fact that such counsel had been given me, and the impression was evidently intended to be, and unquestionably was, left upon "the court" that it was that counsel exclusively, and not my own consciousness of innocence, that impelled me to demand the investigation. How the prosecution came into possession of the knowledge of that fact, which I accepted as taking place with heart and in tender confidence, I do not know. I only know that when the possession of such knowledge was evidenced by the prosecution and the question was put to me whether I had sought the trial of my own motion, or had been prompted by another to seek it, I felt as though I had received a sudden stunning blow, and I cried out, "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man!" But am I blameable because I can see no reconciliation between such occurrences and the assertions in your recent letter that I have quoted? While, however, I received such communication as you refer to from my friend, I desire to say that though that had much weight in determining me to write you my renunciation of the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, it was not the only determining power. Letters to my friends and conversations with my friends, could be adduced and cited to show that the thought and purpose of sooner or later making such renunciation, in some form or other, had long been in my mind. And from the act I had been restrained only by what presented itself to my mind as loyalty to the church. I am quite sure that it must have presented itself to your own mind that after the experience through which I had passed during my so-called "trial," it would be ecclesiastically impossible for me ever again to resume and exercise the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Georgia. Freedom from my suspension would not have secured to me freedom to do that. At the expiration of the term of my suspension, I must either have quit the Atlanta as my home, or have abandoned all thought of regularly exercising the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. This I say on the assumption that the authorities of that church in the diocese of Georgia would be constituted as they are. And as I had resolved not to do the former, I had resolved to do the latter. These resolutions had been communicated to my friends, both by letter and in person. And I make this statement to you, my friend, that you may have formed your own judgment as to whether my renunciation of the ministry was determined exclusively by the communication of the friend above referred to, and by the fear of another "investigation." I confess freely that I should have greatly shrunk from another ecclesiastical "trial." The experience that I had in the recent one was certainly not such as to lead me to desire another of the same kind. Where there is neither change of venue nor court of appeal, one will not readily court a second trial, especially when the jury in the second trial must necessarily be made up of members of the former jury, whose verdict at the first one the defendant had pronounced contrary to law and testimony, yet from which he had had no appeal, or of those whose environments are such as to say the least of it, tend very strongly to bias their minds against the defendant. Yet that I could have been influenced exclusively or even largely by fear will not, I think, be accepted by anything like dispassionate and honest reflection, because to such reflection it is evident that the authorities of that diocese had already given me as heavy condemnation, and had already struck me as low before the world, as it was possible for them to do. So very little notice does the world take of ecclesiastical distinctions that in its recovery from depression or degradation would be just as easy as from suspension. And had you decided that the "interests of the church" did demand another "trial," of course my renunciation of the ministry of that church would have no weight in preventing it.

For your expressed wishes concerning my future I thank you. Whether that future will be as you now say you wish it to be, God only knows, and the future will tell us. Yet I cannot but enter my protest against a very unkind assumption involved in the otherwise unkind expression in your letter, "The suspicion, indeed, the open declaration that there is a 'habit which, as a strong man armed, seems to be binding me.' I submit it is not generous, while I positively asseverate that it is not true. I have never denied taking intoxicating liquors when I did take it; I have never when taking it gone behind a door or drawn down the blinds; what I have done in the matter, whether it be blameable or unblameable, I have done openly. But this I solemnly asseverate that the habit of intemperance is not my habit, neither does it, 'as a strong man armed, bind me.' And admitting the honesty and sincerity of your expressed wish, must be acceptable and agreeable to you.

I assume that this is the last communication that it will ever be my honor to address to you. Ministerially, at least, I shall henceforward be a stranger to you, and you, especially, will be out of mine. Yet our relations to each other are not wholly abolished. As you yourself suggest, we are moving on to that judgment where motives as well as actions shall be seen and known and determined. At that judgment you and I must appear, not only to answer for ourselves, but to witness for or against each other. For the good that you have done me, or any, may the Great God abundantly reward you; for the wrong that you have done me, if any, may He abundantly forgive you. Very respectfully yours,

J. G. ARMSTRONG.

"Rough on Piles."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists or Mailed.

An Important Meeting.

The following gentlemen are requested to meet at THE CONSTITUTION office this morning at ten o'clock to discuss a matter of considerable importance to Atlanta. It is earnestly hoped that every gentleman whose name appears in the list will be on hand:

James Aaron Haas, C. W. Hume, John A. Colvin, Hoke Smith, W. B. Tompkins, J. A. Remphill, L. J. Hill, W. H. McCord, W. D. Grant, Atlanta Home Insurance Company, Henry Jack, James English, S. M. Inman, J. C. Knox, C. A. Collier, Richard Peters, Edward Peters, T. C. Culpepper, A. J. Orme, Louis Golding, Dr. J. S. Todd, R. E. Buck, R. B. Bullock, R. J. Lowry, Frank P. Rice, Tom Healy, E. W. Marsh, M. C. Kiser, H. L. Inman, John Spear, D. Spaulding, H. Porter, James W. Wiley, O. L. Fuller, J. W. Rankin, Thomas Swift, E. P. Chamberlin, R. F. Maddox, John N. Dunn, W. P. Inman, H. W. Hall, George W. Farr, Thomas M. Clarke.

If Sufferers From Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION OF Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

"A Jewel of the first water" is another name for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents.

Big reduction in window shades. J. T. White, 16 Whitehall street, 1,000 new shades with dadd bottoms and springs—reduced from 50 cents each to 15c.

## A MAD STONES' WORK.

An Atlanta Bitten by a Mad Dog Applies the Mad Stone.

T. M. Bray, a wood and coal dealer whose place of business is on West Fair street, was bitten by a mad dog Monday and has just parted with a mad stone which he applied to prevent hydrophobia.

The madstone is the property of Dr. Tidwell, of Fairburn.

On Monday last a dog near Mr. Bray's wood-yard began manifesting signs of rabidness and soon had the entire neighborhood thoroughly aroused. The dog would snap at anything which came near and bit at fences, wagons, buggies and the ground. Finally he entered Mr. Bray's wagon, and in trying to get out he drove the dog out.

The gentleman who was bitten on the left hip. Soon after the bite was inflicted officers appeared upon the scene and killed the dog. At that time it was not known exactly that the dog was mad, but everybody believed he was. Mr. Bray thought so, too, and felt uneasy on account of the wound in his hip.

Soon after the dog bit Mr. Bray, Call Officer Thompson passed by. The officer had once lived near Fairburn and knew of the stone. He at once told Mr. Bray of it and advised him to go to Fairburn and try it. Mr. Bray started at once for Dr. Tidwell's and reached the gentleman's home that evening. He quickly made known his mission and a second mad stone was brought out and applied.

The stone was placed directly over the wound and clung to the flesh for three hours and then dropped off. After the stone dropped away from the man's flesh Dr. Tidwell soaked it in warm milk and applied it again. As in the first instance, it clung to the flesh for three hours and then dropped off. It adhered only about thirty minutes. It was applied the third time and adhered again, but for only a few seconds. When applied the fourth time it failed to take hold. Mr. Bray says he could feel the stone every time he bluster. Yesterday he returned home feeling all right.

THE WINEROM CASES.

The Case Against Johnson Not Finished.—S. T. Grady Aquitted.

The case against C. P. Johnson, the winerom man on Decatur street, was called in police court yesterday morning. The detectives who made the cases produced several witnesses who swore that they had seen Johnson in the place both by the drink and by the bottle. The detectives also produced in court two or three bottles containing corn and rye liquor which they swore had been purchased at Johnson's place. One witness swore that he had bought a bottle of liquor at the place for a detective who furnished the money. Johnson then asked for a continuance, which was granted.

MR. STEVE GRADY DISCHARGED.

The case against Steve Grady at 63 Alabama street, who is charged with selling whiskey, was resumed in police court yesterday morning before Judge Anderson. Mr. Grady introduced witnesses who swore that they had been in his wine room the same time with those who had sworn for the prosecution and that they had purchased agarie and not whiskey. The evidence added, however, conclusively showed that he had sold whiskey.

WANTED TO SHOOT.

A Negro Boy Attempts to Shoot an Officer, But Fails.

Jim Hargraves, an eighteen year old negro boy, made a determined and desperate attempt to shoot Call Officer last night. The officer belongs to the morning watch and comes out duty at midnight. About ten minutes before twelve o'clock last night, while passing the corner of Peachtree and Wheat streets, he heard a loud report, and in the place both by the drink and by the bottle. The detectives also produced in court two or three bottles containing corn and rye liquor which they swore had been purchased at Johnson's place. One witness swore that he had bought a bottle of liquor at the place for a detective who furnished the money. Johnson then asked for a continuance, which was granted.

Frank S. Bille, John P. Barclay, D. G. Wylie & Co., Undertakers and Funeral Directors, 26 W. Alabama street, Telephone 738.

PROF. J. RANDALL BROWN.

The incomparable mind-reader, in deference to the requests of hundreds of citizens, will give a performance on

SATURDAY NIGHT, D'GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE

Of his wonderful Mind-Reading Tests!

To accommodate those who desire to secure seats, the board will be open at Miller's store, and

Reserved Seats Sold for Seventy-five Cents

The general admission is FIFTY CENTS!

Reserved seats are, therefore, twenty-five cents extra. It will be well for those who have ladies to get reserved seats.

The board will be open at Nine o'clock Promptly this Morning, and first come first served.

No Tickets Will be Taken by Speculators.

This is positively Mr. Brown's last appearance in Georgia, as he has engagements awaiting him in New Orleans.

## PERSONAL.

Finest picture frames ever seen in the city are being made by Sam Walker, 25½ Marietta street.

J. T. WHITE, 16 Whitehall street, large new stock of wall papers and window shades. Dado shades 80 cents, on spring rollers. 6c.

WINES. Price down. (Not to be drank on the premises.) Wishing to dispose of my large stock of pure domestic wines, I offer them at greatly reduced prices. Philip Breitenbuecher, 32 Marietta street. feb4d101

A FRIEND of Mr. Sears, whose marriage to Miss Barwald was reported in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, says Mr. Sears did not visit Miss Barwald at her home, and that the young lady was not in society.

MR. WILLIAM C. GRAVES, a member of the editorial staff of the Telegram-Herald, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is in the city, visiting his father, Professor Graves.

MR. THOMAS TROTTER, of Dalton, is in the city on a pleasure trip. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Mattie, an accomplished and popular young lady.

AT THE KIMBALL: A C. Blalock, Jonesboro; Moses P. Jacobson, Macon; Albert Scherer, J. H. Swift, Georgia; W. J. Orr, G. A. Walker, Richmond; Ira E. Duffie, Allenton; S. H. Hawkins, W. E. Hawkins, Miss Cora Hawkins, Americus; W. D. Crosby, J. H. Winter, G. F. Peacock, New York, W. E. Lynch, Massachusetts; C. F. Churchill, New York; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte; H. Rippe, St. Louis; S. E. P. Smith, New York; J. S. Hamilton, New York; John E. Wampler, New York; E. S. Smith, Chicago; E. Jacobson, H. Lampert, New York; Benjamin S. Thompson, G. S. Shattuck, Griffin; W. S. Gray, G. E. Evans and wife, New York; Dan Grant, Toccoa; J. M. Kohnen, L. S. Miller, New York; W. P. Swallard, Miss Mary Swallard, Tenn; Salk Jones, Detroit; John M. Lloyd, Baltimore; Miss Lizzie McNelly, Cave Springs, Ga.; Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. Lindsey Johnson, Rome; Hamilton McWhorter, Lexington, Ga.; S. K. Rosengood, Augusta; W. J. Pennington, Thomaston, Ga.; J. M. Chapman, H. A. Verbal, S. A. R. Barrwell, New York; H. A. Bush, New York; Henry W. Hargrove, Birmingham, Ala.; Horace T. Gore, St. Paul; E. C. Brush, Philadelphia; C. S. Shattuck, Louisville, Ky.; S. E. R. McKain, I. A. Harper, Bowman; S. L. Dunn, Winston, N. C.; E. W. Emmons, Baltimore; T. C. Copeland, Chicago; J. Rosencorn, New York; D. C. Van Orstrand and wife, Wisconsin; Thos. Aspenwall and wife, Boston; O. F. Bane, Chicago; M. M. McKeldin, New York; J. H. Smith, New York; W. P. Fannington, New York; W. D. McCreckin, Cincinnati; W. H. Allen, Baltimore; Silver, Sador Silver, Augusta; D. V. Lum, Knoxville, Tenn.

Burning the Woods.

Augusta, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Three miles from town on the C. and A. road, today, tramped fire the woods, burning half a mile of forest, a dozen telegraph poles, and 200 cross ties, temporarily blocking travel and interfering telegraphic communication. All is O. K. now.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, trembling, cold hands and feet, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Mr. Walsh's Illness.

Augusta, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Walsh, who has been confined to his bed by a severe nervous attack, has been able to leave his home and departed to Florida, where he will remain a few weeks. In Florida he will be met by able physicians from Philadelphia and New York, who will take his case in charge.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weeds and Ballandons Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

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**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. It cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost short weight alums or phosphates. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 109 Wall Street, New York.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE**

SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also cleanse the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one of these troubles, they are worth the price.

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REGARDLESS OF COST!

LOOK AT THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS	
Men's Suits	\$5 00 to \$20
Men's Overcoats	5 00 to 20
Men's Pants	2 00 to 6
Boys' Suits (long Pants)	4 00 to 10
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Children's Short Pant Suits	2 25 to 6

Remember, these are no shoddy goods. We keep only the best.

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41 Whitehall Street.

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KERT'S  
WELER,  
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LOWEST  
—AT—  
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THE JEWS  
W-1400

**Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Sale List Real Estate Bargains.**

\$4000 for 26 acres half mile East Grant Park, acres seeded in grass and covered by beautiful forest oaks; 2 fine springs, best in country and nice; good new barn, chicken house, etc. Just 2 1/2 miles from Kimball house. Easy to reach.

\$7000 for 75 acres on Central and Atlanta and  
Point railroads, 5 miles from Kimball  
one mile from East Point. Trains stop at  
door. 4-r dwelling, all necessary outbuild-  
fruit in good variety, pretty railroad front,  
mile from U. S. Post. Hancock  
\$4500 for 17 acres, fine land, 2 miles from Eu-  
way station on the Georgia railroad, a  
beautiful building front with lovely gro-  
oaks. Terms easy and property choice.  
\$15000, payable 1/3 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 y-  
for 10 lots on Peachtree and a cross street—20  
on Peachtree and 400 feet on another. H—

pretty good, machine-laminated front and street line in front. Only \$75 per front foot, and street worth \$100 per 12 months.

\$8500 for a Whitehall store, corner lot, renting \$3000 a year.

\$25000 for central property—6 stores, 20 rooms, Rents well.

Offers solicited on brick stores on Wheat street renting for \$91 per month, and for vacant Whitehall street property 200 ft. front with a depth of 100 feet, this side of Fort street, on car line and in line business section of the city. Must be sold at once.

\$1575 for a brick store with two large rooms at

ed. All well finished. Stable, chicken house, etc. Terms easy.

\$4000 for a 40 acre farm,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from Kirk station. Almost all cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. Lies well, and is well watered. All fenced. Good orchard and vineyard. Improvements include a roomy residence with a hall, double parlors, etc. stable, chicken house, summer house, tenant house, and needed outbuildings. The house is situated a beautiful eminence in a fine oak grove. Neighborhood splendid.

\$4000 for one of the most beautiful suburban homes

near the city. It is just  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Gr  
park, and is in a delightful neighborhood.  
room cottage in beautiful oak grove.  
\$2500 for Forest avenue home of 6 rooms o  
90,150 ft to a wide alley. The house is new  
splendidly built, with a wide hall, large clo  
and a beautiful bay window. The impro  
vements could not be replaced for less than \$1  
and the lot is worth \$1,000. This is surel  
bargain.  
\$4500 for 17 acres in Edgewood. One of the pre  
ect tracts there. Call and let us show it to y  
\$12000 for 8 room brick home in beautiful  
area. This is the most desirable home

\$15000 for very easy terms for 7 best beautiful Peachtree lots; 2 acres, 600 feet front, side of Mr. Culpepper's residence. A real investment.

\$500 for vacant lot 50x160 feet on Cooper street, splendid neighborhood and fine location for home. You can't make a profit if you don't buy this lot at the price it is now offered for.

\$10000 for 12 room 2-story brick residence centrally located on principal residence street. 3 1/2 acres on the Flat Shoals road, 1 1/2 miles from the city. All in a high state of cultivation;

acres in strawberries, the crop of which is on the ground for \$1,500 last year. All well and is splendidly watered. Two good comfortable dwelling houses. Choice variety of fruit trees & grapes. A splendid 60-acre farm. Terms \$800 cash, balance \$500 a year with 8 per cent interest.

\$2100 for the point between Jackson and Blackman streets; 300 feet on each.

\$8000 for a new 8 room 2-story W. Peachtree home with water, gas, electric bells, bath rooms and down stairs. Lot 72x300 feet. Very old and choice.

\$2000 for 10-acre farm for a neat, new 6-room residence.

on Jackson street. Lot 60x110 feet, corner Highland avenue, on car line in pleasant neighborhood.

\$4,000 for the prettiest 36 acre tract near Atlanta. It is only  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from Grant Park. Its level area is surrounded by good public roads,  $\frac{1}{4}$  madd in clover and orchard grass, half as lovely of good roads, good water and apple orchard, a fine spring. One of the best neighborhoods around the city. Terms liberal.

\$5,500 for a choice central, new 2 story, 8 r. Monst. st. residence, with all late conveniences, lot 2x120 ft.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  blocks from Peachtree st.

\$10,000 for 14 acres on Capitol Avenue, just outside the city limits: good new 6 r dwelling, large barn and stable and complete dairy outfit, excellent fruit in great variety, excellent vineyard, 6 tenement houses: running water, rich land: an investment that will continually enhance in value.

\$750 for 17 very street lot 22x100 feet, near Harrisstrasse, Cheap.

\$2000 for 15 acres at Kirkwood, with 400 feet front on Georgia railroad, at a station where travel stops; highly improved; easy terms.

\$55 an acre for a large tract on the E. T. V. and E. R. R. one-half mile beyond end of car line.

**TO WEAK MEN** suffering from the effects of youthful excess, early decay, loss of vitality, etc. I will send a valuable book, free of charge, containing full facts and a complete course, free of cost, for the cure of all these troubles. Write to **DR. F. C. POWELL**, Market Street, New York.



